

# SDE

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## CIVIL ENGINEERING

Engineering Studies

Site Development

Grading Plans

Improvement Plans

Drainage Plans

Sewer Water Line Plans

Hydrology/Hydraulics

Stormwater SWMP/SWPPP

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Administrative Permits

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Boundary Adjustments

**Subject: Former TM 5254 and current TPM 21193 and BA12-0009**

The project proposes a Minor Subdivision (4 parcels and a remainder) and a Boundary Adjustment (4 parcels) to be filed concurrently on the subject property to the north of the Minor Subdivision and under the same ownership. The attached study reviews both proposals. Originally the proposed project was submitted as TM 5254. This TM was withdrawn and a new application for TPM 21193 and BA 12-0009 was submitted for review and processing by the County of San Diego.

Boundary Adjustment (BA 12-0009) reconfigures four existing parcels created per TPM14192 into 42.83, 46.75, 30.90 acres and the southern parcel is 110.03 acres. TPM 21193 proposes 4 parcels and a remainder on the southern parcel. APN 102-102-07 was included in the boundary of TM 5254 but it has been removed from the current proposal.

The pad locations and environmental impact review analyzed in this report for TM 5254 has not significantly changed with this new application.

Sincerely,



Ivan R. Fox PE

**SDC DPLU RCVD 03-01-12**

**TPM21193**

# **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT**

**FOR THE CHANDLER  
RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION,  
FALLBROOK, CALIFORNIA  
(RPL1, TM 5284, Log No. 01-01-004A)**



**Prepared for:**

Mr. Jeffrey Chandler  
P.O. Box 1192  
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**Prepared by:**

James & Briggs Archaeological Services  
9225 Dowdy Drive, Suite 101  
San Diego, CA 92126

**July 2004**

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Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA

July 2004

**National Archaeological Data Base Information**

*Type of Study:* Cultural Resource Survey

*Sites:* CA-SDI-16662 (CH-S-1) and P-37-025162 (CH-I-1)

*USGS Quadrangle:* Fallbrook and Temecula 7.5'

*Area:* 350.5 Acres

*Key Words:* Fallbrook, Bedrock Milling, Archaeological Survey, Positive Survey, CA-SDI-16662 (CH-S-1) and P-37-025162 (CH-I-1).

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## ABSTRACT

James & Briggs Archaeological Services (James & Briggs) conducted an archaeological survey of the Chandler Residential Subdivision Project in community of Fallbrook, California to determine if the proposed subdivision would impact cultural resources. Archaeological and historical research included a records and literature search, examination of historic maps and records, and an intensive archaeological field inventory of the property.

Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of San Diego Resources Protection Ordinance (RPO). The County of San Diego is lead agency for CEQA compliance for the project.

A record search of the project area was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) located at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man. The record search indicated that the project area has not been previously surveyed and that no sites had been previously recorded within the project area. In addition, historic structures were not identified on historic maps within the project area.

The current inventory was conducted between April 3 and 7, 2003 by Mr. Steven H. Briggs, Mr. Delman James, and Mr. Dave Caterino under the direction of Mr. Andrew R. Pignuolo, RPA. Most of the project area was intensively surveyed in 10-15 m intervals although some very steep slopes were surveyed at 20-30 m intervals due to the extremely steep topography. Most of the project area has been previously brushed and planted in avocado. Visibility of approximately 95 percent was present. The survey was adequate to identify any cultural resources within the project area. Photographs and project records for this inventory will be temporarily curated at James & Briggs until final curation arrangements can be made.

The survey identified a single small prehistoric bedrock milling station (CA-SDI-16662) and a prehistoric isolate (P-37-025162) with two quartz flakes. CA-SDI-16662 is a small bedrock milling station with three features and no associated surface artifacts. As an isolate, P-37-025162 does not qualify as eligible for nomination to the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) or as significant under the County RPO. P-37-025162 may be indirectly impacted by the proposed project and associated land use change.

CA-SDI-16662 has not been evaluated for importance under the California Register or County RPO. CA-SDI-16662 will be preserved as part of an open space easement and further evaluation is not necessary. The boundaries of this site are based on the features that make up this resource and an additional 30 foot buffer has been placed on the open space easement. Because of the physical isolation of this resource between a creek and a steep slope, indirect impacts are not anticipated.

Because the project does not include development of areas of significant alluvial deposits that might conceal archaeological sites, construction monitoring of the property is not necessary.

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

### **A. Project Description**

This report presents the results of an archaeological survey conducted to address a proposed residential subdivision (TM 5284). The project proposes a major subdivision of 350.5 acres (gross) into 33 residential lots ranging in size from 8.0 to 13.3 acres (net). The project includes placement of residential house pads and utilities within the project area. No off-site improvements are proposed. The survey was conducted to determine if impacts to cultural resources would result from the proposed project.

The proposed 350.5-acre project is located within the community of Fallbrook in the northwestern portion of the County of San Diego, California (Figure 1). It is north of the Santa Margarita River and west of Sandia Creek. The project is located south of Conquistador Road and east of Harris Trail. The project includes portions of Sections 1, 2, and 12 in Township 9 South, Range 2 West. The project area is shown on the Fallbrook and Temecula USGS 7.5' Quadrangles (Figure 2).

The archaeological survey was conducted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as revised in 1998, and respective County of San Diego implementing regulations and guidelines including the County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). The County of San Diego will serve as lead agency for CEQA compliance. The archaeological survey was conducted to determine if any cultural resources eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historic Resources (California Register) will be affected by this project.

### **B. Project Personnel**

Mr. Andrew R. Pignuolo served as Principal Investigator for the project. Mr. Pignuolo is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA; previously called SOPA) and meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for qualified archaeologists. Mr. Pignuolo has an MA in Anthropology from San Diego State University and has more than 22 years of experience in the southern California region. The resume of the Principal Investigator is included in Appendix A.

Mr. Steven H. Briggs, Mr. Delman James, and Mr. David Catarino served as field crew members during the survey. Mr. James has a BA in Anthropology from the University of California, Santa Barbara and has over 16 years experience in the southern California region. Mr. Steven H. Briggs also served as field crew chief and has more than 20 years experience conducting cultural resource work in the southern California area. Mr. David Caterino served as a field crew member on the project. Mr. Caterino has a BA in Anthropology and is currently working on a graduate degree at San Diego State University.

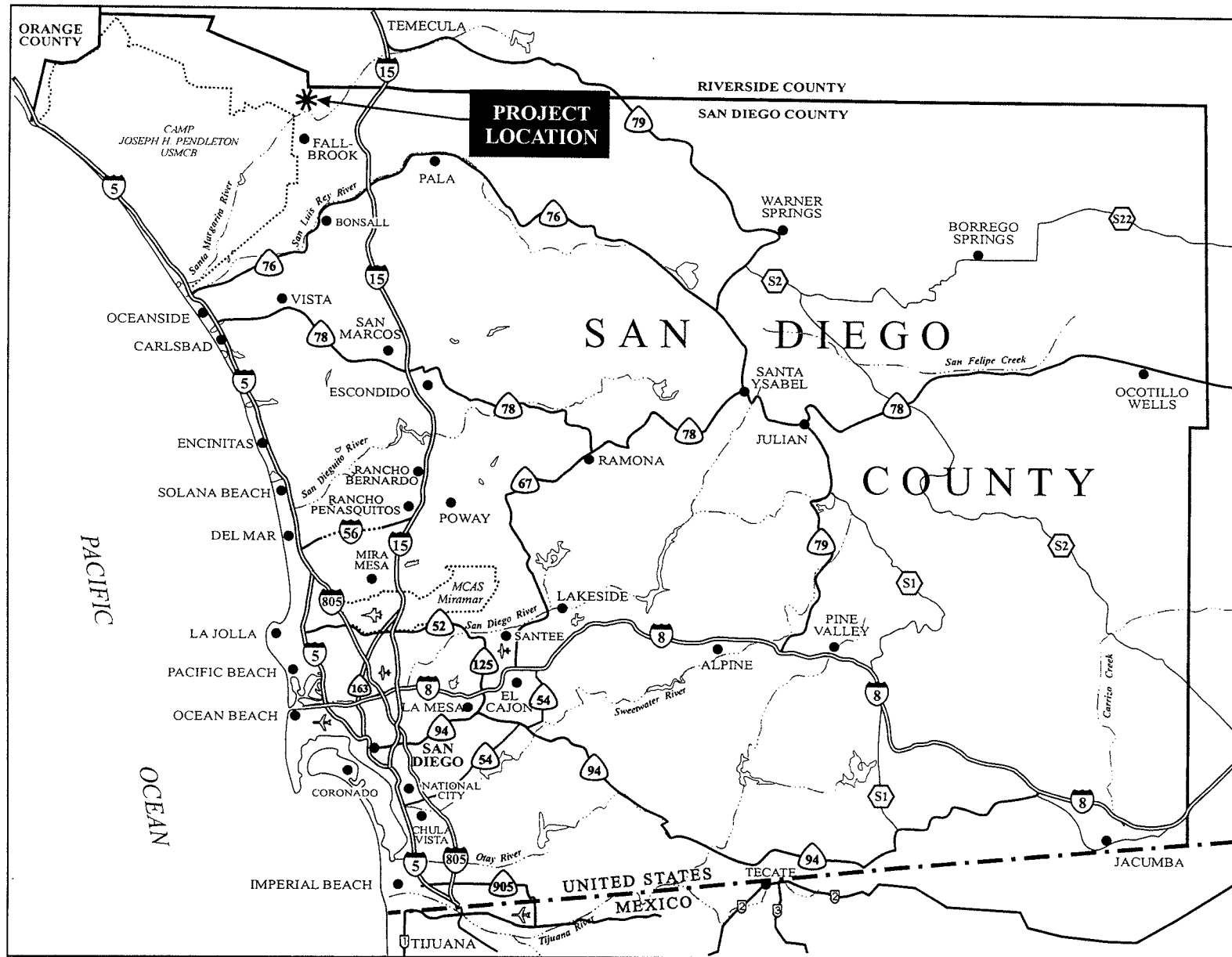
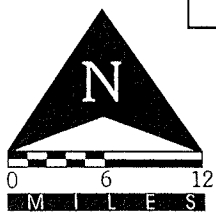
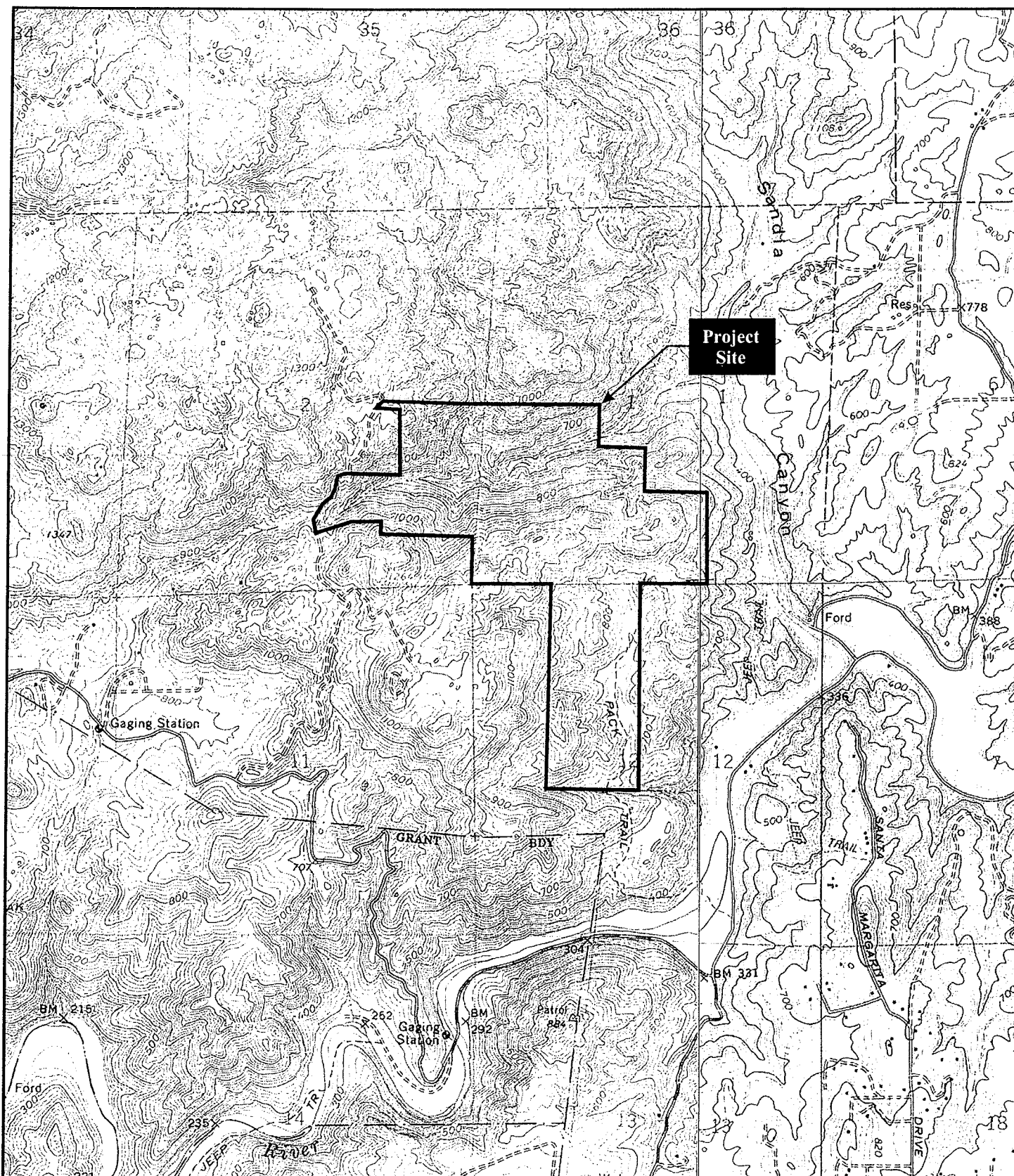


Figure 1  
Regional Location Map







SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Fallbrook and Temecula Quadrangles

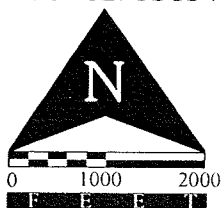


Figure 2  
Project Location

## **C. Structure of the Report**

This report follows the State Historic Preservation Office's guidelines for Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR). This report provides pertinent information from the County of San Diego Cultural Resource Survey Report Form and Form No. 1 is included as Appendix D to facilitate County review. The report introduction provides a description of the project and associated personnel. Section II provides background on the project area and previous research. Section III describes the research design, and survey methods while Section IV describes the inventory results including individual site descriptions. Section V provides a summary and recommendations.

## II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

The following environmental and cultural background provides a context for the cultural resource inventory.

### A. Natural Setting

The project area is located in the foothills north of the Santa Margarita River in the northeastern portion of San Diego County. It consists of a series of steep ridges and canyons with severe slopes and small unnamed seasonal drainages. Most of the project area has been previously cleared of brush and is being used for agriculture. Granitic bedrock outcrops were present throughout much of the project and are present both on steep slopes and ridgelines. The project ranges in elevation from approximately 560 to 1130 feet above mean sea level (MSL).

The landscape of the project area is largely a product of the region's geology. During the late Cretaceous (>100 million years ago) a granitic and gabbroic batholith was being formed under the project area. This batholith was uplifted and forms the granitic rocks in the project area and higher mountains to the east. The project is underlain by Mesozoic granitic rocks that formed as part of the peninsular batholith (Rogers 1965).

Soils in the project area are dominated by Cienega very rocky coarse sandy loam but also include areas of acid igneous rock land in the northwestern portion of the project (USDA 1973). Cienega very rocky coarse sandy loam is excessively drained, very shallow to shallow, and formed from material weathered in place from granitic rock (USDA 1973). This soil has rock outcrops on about 20 percent of the surface and very large granodioritic boulders on about 30 percent. It is only 5 to 15 inches deep over hard granodiorite. Acid igneous rock land is rough broken terrain with large boulders and rock outcrops. Rock covers 50 to 90 percent of the total area and soils are very shallow. None of the soils present within the project area suggest the potential for buried cultural resources.

The project largely is currently graded, brushed, and planted in avocado and other fruit trees. Areas of natural chaparral vegetation have been recently burned and are currently dominated by fire-following wildflowers and annuals. Small amounts of oak (*Quercus* sp.) are present in some of the drainages.

The climate of region can generally be described as arid, and water is a critical resource. Average rainfall in the area is approximately 15 inches a year (Pryde 1979). A small unnamed seasonal drainage that feeds Sandia Creek, flows west to east through the northern portion of the project area, while a small tributary drainage to the Santa Margarita River passes from north to south through the southern portion of the project. The Santa Margarita River is approximately 1/4 mile southeast of the project and Sandia Creek Canyon is located approximately 1/4 mile east.

Animal resources in the region included fox, raccoon, skunk, coyotes, rabbits, and various rodent, reptile, and bird species. Deer were present in the area and small game, dominated by rabbits, is relatively abundant in open natural areas.

## **B. Cultural Setting**

### **Paleoindian Period**

The earliest well documented prehistoric sites in southern California are identified as belonging to the Paleoindian period, which has locally been termed the San Dieguito complex/tradition. The Paleoindian period is thought to have occurred between 9,000 years ago, or earlier, and 8,000 years ago in this region. Although varying from the well-defined fluted point complexes such as Clovis, the San Dieguito complex is still seen as a hunting focused economy with limited use of seed grinding technology. The economy is generally seen to focus on highly ranked resources such as large mammals and relatively high mobility which may be related to following large game. Archaeological evidence associated with this period has been found around inland dry lakes, on old terrace deposits of the California desert, and also near the coast where it was first documented at the Harris Site.

### **Early Archaic Period**

Native Americans during the Archaic period had a generalized economic focus on hunting and gathering. In many parts of North America, Native Americans chose to replace this economy with types based on horticulture and agriculture. Coastal southern California economies remained largely based on wild resource use until European contact (Willey and Phillips 1958). Changes in hunting technology and other important elements of material culture have created two distinct subdivisions within the Archaic period in southern California.

The Early Archaic period is differentiated from the earlier Paleoindian period by a shift to a more generalized economy and an increased focus on use of grinding and seed processing technology. At sites dated between approximately 8,000 and 1,500 years before present, the increased use of groundstone artifacts and atlatl dart points, along with a mixed core-based tool assemblage, identify a range of adaptations to a more diversified set of plant and animal resources. Variations of the Pinto and Elko series projectile points, large bifaces, manos and portable metates, core tools, and heavy use of marine invertebrates in coastal areas are characteristic of this period, but many coastal sites show limited use of diagnostic atlatl points. Major changes in technology within this relatively long chronological unit appear limited. Several scientists have considered changes in projectile point styles and artifact frequencies within the Early Archaic period to be indicative of population movements or units of cultural change (Moratto 1984) but these units are poorly defined locally due to poor site preservation.

### **Late Archaic or Late Prehistoric Period**

Around 2,000 BP dramatic cultural changes occurred. An intrusion of Shoshonean-speakers into the northern part of San Diego County occurred around 1,500 BP. The Late Prehistoric period in San Diego County is recognized archaeologically by smaller projectile points, the replacement of flexed inhumations with cremation, the introduction of ceramics and an emphasis on inland plant food collection and processing, especially acorns. Inland semi-sedentary villages were established along major water courses, and montane areas were seasonally occupied to exploit acorns and piñon nuts, resulting in permanent milling stations on bedrock outcrops. Mortars for acorn processing increased in frequency relative to seed-grinding basins.

This period is known archaeologically in the southern part of San Diego County as the Yuman (Rogers 1945) or the Cuyamaca Complex (True 1970). In the northern part of the county, where the project is located, the period is known as the San Luis Rey Complex (Meighan 1954; True et. al. 1974).

The San Luis Rey Complex is divided into two phases. San Luis Rey I is a preceramic phase dating from approximately 2,000 BP to 500 BP (True et. al. 1974). The material culture of this phase includes small triangular pressure flaked projectile points, manos, portable metates, olivella beads, drilled stone ornaments, and mortars and pestles. The San Luis Rey II phase differs only in the addition of ceramics and pictographs. Dates for the introduction of ceramics have not been satisfactorily documented.

### **Ethnohistoric Period**

The Shoshonean inhabitants of northern San Diego County were called Luiseños by Franciscan friars who named the San Luis Rey River and established the San Luis Rey Mission in the heart of Luiseño territory. Their territory encompassed an area from roughly Agua Hedionda on the coast, east to Lake Henshaw, north into Riverside County, and west through San Juan Capistrano to the coast (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseño shared boundaries with the Gabrieliño and Serrano to the west and northwest, the Cahuilla from the deserts to the east, the Cupeño to the southeast and the Ipai, to the south. All but the Ipai are linguistically similar to the Luiseño, belonging to the Takic subfamily of Uto-Aztecan (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Yuman Ipai have a different language and cultural background but shared certain similarities in social structure, and some Ipai incorporated some Luiseño religious practices.

The Luiseño were divided into several autonomous lineages or kin groups. The lineage represented the basic political unit among most southern California Indians. According to Bean and Shipek (1978) each Luiseño lineage possessed a permanent base camp, or village, in the San Luis Rey Valley and another in the mountain region for the exploitation of acorns, although this mobility

pattern may only apply to the ethnohistoric present. Nearly all resources of the environment were exploited by the Luiseño in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. Each lineage had exclusive hunting and gathering rights in their procurement ranges and violation of trespass was seriously punished (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Acorns were the most important single food source used by the Luiseño. Their villages were usually located near water necessary for leaching acorn meal. Seeds from grasses, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonade berry, chia and other plants were also used along with various wild greens and fruits. Deer, small game and birds were hunted and fish and marine foods were eaten. Generally women collected the plant resources and the men hunted but there was no rigid sexual division of labor (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Houses were arranged in the village without apparent pattern. The houses in primary villages were conical structures covered with tule bundles, having excavated floors and central hearths. Houses constructed at the mountain camps generally lacked any excavation, probably due to the summer occupation. Other structures included sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, ramadas and acorn granaries. Domestic implements included wooden utensils, baskets and ceramic cooking and storage vessels.

Hunting implements consisted of the bow and arrow, curved throwing sticks, nets and snares. Shell and bone hooks as well as nets were used for fishing. Lithic resources of quartz and metavolcanics, and some cherts were available locally in some areas. Exotic materials, such as obsidian and steatite, were acquired through trade.

The traditional Luiseño religion is a complex and deeply philosophical belief system with powerful religious leaders, elaborate ceremonies and a veil of secrecy (White 1963). Each ritual and ceremonial specialist maintained the knowledge of the full meaning of a ceremony in secrecy and passed on the knowledge to only one heir. The decimation of the population after European contact undoubtedly caused the loss of some religious specialists and brought about abbreviated versions of ceremonies (Winterrowd and Shipek 1986), many of which are still practiced today. Surviving ceremonies include initiation for cult candidates, installation of religious chiefs, funerals and clothes burning (Bean and Shipek 1978).

### **Ethnohistoric Period**

The Ethnohistoric period refers to a brief period when Native American culture was initially being affected by Euroamerican culture and historical records on Native American activities were limited. Spanish explorers first encountered coastal Luiseño villages in 1769 and later established the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia in 1798, four miles inland from the mouth of the river. The missions "recruited" the Luiseño to use as laborers and convert them to Catholicism. The inland Luiseño were not heavily affected by Spanish influence until 1816, when an outpost of the mission was established 20 miles further inland, at Pala (Sparkman 1908).

At the time of contact, Luiseño population estimates range from 5,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals. Missionization, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the Luiseño population. Most villagers, however, continued to maintain many of their aboriginal customs and simply adopted the agricultural and animal husbandry practices learned from Spaniards.

By the early 1820s California came under Mexico's rule, and in 1834 the missions were secularized resulting in political imbalance which caused Indian uprisings against the Mexican rancheros. Many of the Luiseños left the missions and ranchos and returned to their original village settlements.

When California became a sovereign state in 1849, the Luiseño were recruited more heavily as laborers and experienced even harsher treatment. Conflicts between Indians and encroaching Anglos finally led to the establishment of reservations for some Luiseño populations, including the La Jolla Reservation in 1875. Other Luiseños were displaced from their homes, moving to nearby towns or ranches. The reservation system interrupted Luiseño social organization and settlement patterns, yet many aspects of the original Luiseño culture still persist today. Certain rituals and religious practices are maintained and traditional games, songs and dances continue as well as the use of foods such as acorns, yucca and wild game.

### **Historic Period**

Cultural activities within San Diego County between the late 1700s and the present provide a record of Native American, Spanish, Mexican, and American control, occupation, and land use. An abbreviated history of San Diego County is presented for the purpose of providing a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of cultural resources within the county.

Native American control of the southern California region ended in the political views of western nations with Spanish colonization of the area beginning in 1769. De facto Native American control of the majority of the population of California did not end until several decades later. In southern California Euroamerican control was firmly established by the end of the Garra uprising in the early 1850s (Phillips 1975).

The Spanish Period (1769-1821) represents a period of Euroamerican exploration and settlement. Dual military and religious contingents established the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego and San Luis Rey Missions. The Mission system used Native Americans to build a footing for greater European settlement. The Mission system also introduced horses, cattle, other agricultural goods and implements; and provided construction methods and new architectural styles. The cultural and institutional systems established by the Spanish continued beyond the year 1821, when California came under Mexican rule.

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) includes the retention of many Spanish institutions and laws. The mission system was secularized in 1834 which dispossessed many Native Americans and increased Mexican settlement. After secularization, large tracts of land were granted to individuals and families and the rancho system was established. Cattle ranching dominated other agricultural

activities and the development of the hide and tallow trade with the United States increased during the early part of this period. The Pueblo of San Diego was established during this period and Native American influence and control greatly declined. The Mexican Period ended when Mexico ceded California to the United States after the Mexican-American War of 1846-48.

Soon after American control was established (1848-present) gold was discovered in California. The tremendous influx of American and Europeans that resulted, quickly drowned out much of the Spanish and Mexican cultural influences and eliminated the last vestiges of de facto Native American control. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of land claim disputes and the homestead system increased American settlement beyond the coastal plain.

### **C. Prior Research**

The archaeological inventory includes archival and other background studies in addition to the field survey of the project. The archival research consisted of a record search of the project area conducted by the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man (Appendix B). This information was used to identify previously recorded resources and determine the types of resources that might occur in the survey area. The results of the archival research are described below.

The record search indicated that the project area had not been previously surveyed and cultural resources had not been previously identified within the project area. As indicated on Table 1, only seven cultural resource studies have been conducted in the vicinity of the project. This reflects the limited amount of development in the area after the implementation of CEQA. Most of these projects were conducted in the 1970s and relatively little recent work has occurred in the area.

The record search indicated that only six cultural resources have been previously recorded within a 1-mile radius of the project (Table 2). Two of the sites are prehistoric bedrock milling stations and one is a prehistoric temporary camp. Most of these prehistoric sites are associated with drainages. The two historic sites include a house and an historic railroad alignment. The final site record has been lost and the data are unavailable. The limited number of cultural resources recorded in the area is probably a reflection of the limited survey work in the region and the rough topography of the area.

A review of historic maps and aerial photographs indicated that no structures of historic age have been located within the project area. Resources reviewed included the 1928 series of aerial photographs on file at the County of San Diego Cartographic Department along with early Plat Maps of the area. Early USGS topographic maps provided as part of the record search were also examined. Because of the rough topography of this area it does not appear the project site was developed early enough to contain historic resources.



**Table 1. Cultural Resource Surveys Within a 1-Mile Radius of the Project**

<b>Author</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>
Ezell	Proposed Water System: De Luz Heights Municipal Water District, CA.	1972
Ezell	The Archaeological Survey of the Fallbrook and De Luz Reservoir Sites, Santa Margarita Project.	1972
Fulmer	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Rock Mountain Road Lot Splits.	1977
Heuett	Sandia Creek Survey TPM 15722 Log 79-2-66, San Diego County, California.	1979
Nishihira	Draft Environmental Impact Report Deluz Heights, GPA85-02.	1985
Phillips, Schroth, and Gallegos	Historical/Archaeological Eligibility Determination for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe's Transcontinental Railroad Route Within Camp Pendleton, San Diego, California.	1997
Waldron	Survey of the Case Spring and De Luz Wilderness Area, Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base, San Diego, California.	1978
Walker and Bull	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of the Telega Substation to Rainbow Substation 230 KV Transmission Line Corridor.	1979

**Table 2. Cultural Resources Within a 1-Mile Radius of the Project**

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Recorder</b>
CA-SDI-1091/SDM-W-709	Temporary Camp	Shepard
CA-SDI-1095/SDM-W-706	Temporary Camp	Shepard
CA-SDI-9826	Record Missing	-
CA-SDI-13999	Bedrock Milling Station	Schroth et. al.
CA-SDI-14005H	Historic Railroad ROW	Schroth
CA-SDI-16009	Bedrock Milling Station	Andrews
SDM-W-6475	Bedrock Milling Station	Schroth et al.
P-37-013739	Historic House	Hector and Parr

### **III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS**

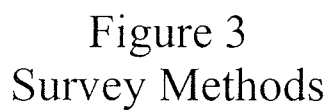
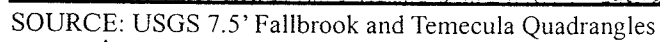
#### **A. Survey Research Design**

The goals of the current survey were to identify all cultural resources within the project area. Once all cultural resources within the project are identified, the impacts of the project can be assessed. To accomplish these goals, background information was examined and assessed and an intensive field survey was conducted to identify cultural remains. Based on a review of the record search and historic map check, it was determined that it was unlikely that historic resources would exist within the project area and that prehistoric resources might be concentrated along major drainages. The field survey included the entire project area in order to test these hypotheses.

#### **B. Survey Methods**

A record search for the project area and a 1-mile radius was conducted along with a review of historic maps of the area. The current inventory was conducted between April 3 and 7, 2003 by Mr. Steven H. Briggs, Mr. Delman James, and Mr. Dave Caterino under the direction of Mr. Andrew R. Pignuolo, RPA. Most of the project area was intensively surveyed in 10-15 m intervals although some very steep slopes were surveyed at 20-30 m intervals due to the extremely steep topography. Figure 3 shows where different survey methodologies were used. Most of the project area has been previously brushed and planted in avocado. Undisturbed portions of the project have been burned within the last several years and are relatively open. Surface visibility within the project averaged approximately 95 percent. The survey was adequate to identify any cultural resources within the project area. Photographs and project records for this inventory will be temporarily curated at James & Briggs until final curation arrangements can be made.

Historic cultural resources identified during the survey were recorded on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation forms (Appendix D) and have been submitted to the South Coastal Information Center for trinomials.



## **IV. SURVEY RESULTS**

Two cultural resources were identified within the project area during the current survey (CA-SDI-16662 and P-37-025162) (Figure 4). CA-SDI-16662 is a small bedrock milling station and P-37-025162 is an isolate consisting of two fragments of quartz debitage. Both of these cultural resources are located in the southern portion of the project area adjacent to a seasonal creek. The low density of cultural resources within the area appears to be a result of the steep and rugged terrain. Bedrock was present in much of the project area along with associated plant and animal foods but the terrain appears to have been too rugged to facilitate large-scale prehistoric use of the area. Each of the two cultural resources identified during the survey are described in greater detail below.

### **A. CA-SDI-16662 (CH-S-1)**

This site is a small bedrock milling station within a larger bedrock outcrop on the east side of a seasonal drainage. The site is focused on a low area between two higher portions of the outcrop. The site is approximately 15 m north/south by 10 m east/west and the creek is approximately two meters west. CA-SDI-16662 consists of three bedrock milling features and no associated surface artifacts. A subsurface deposit is unlikely based on the shallow soils in the area and an absence of surface artifacts.

The three bedrock milling features at CA-SDI-16662 all contain slicks. Feature A is approximately 3 m north/south by 3 m east/west and contains a single slick approximately 30 x 20 cm in size. Feature B is located closest to the creek and is approximately 2 m north/south by 3 m east/west. It contains three slicks, 20 x 15, 10 x 10, and 10 x 15 cm in size. Feature C is approximately 1 x 1 m in size and contains one slick approximately 20 x 15 cm in size. All of the rock at CA-SDI-16662 is granitic and some of the material is exfoliating. The area has recently burned and soil erosion is evident. The site is otherwise undisturbed and integrity is high.

### **B. P-37-025162 (CH-I-1)**

This isolate is located on the edge of a terrace on the west side of a seasonal drainage. It is approximately 250 m north of site CA-SDI-16662. The isolate consists of two fragments of quartz crystal debitage approximately 8 m apart. One of the debitage fragments includes crystal facets on one side while the other artifact does not. Both artifacts are made from clear quartz and contrast sharply with the surrounding rock. The area has recently been burned and other disturbance is present to the west along the dirt road.

**Figure 4**  
**Project Location and Associated Cultural Resources**  
**(Confidential figure located in Appendix E)**

## **V. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **A. Evaluation Criteria**

The evaluation criteria used to determine site significance are provided below.

Cultural resource investigations must comply with a variety of laws, regulations, and ordinances. Many of these laws are complementary and provide similar protection for cultural resources at various jurisdictional levels.

The importance of cultural resources under State law as defined in CEQA has been refined to coincide with those of the California Register. Section 15064.5 of the CEQA guidelines provides for closer consistency with the National Register criteria. "Historical resources" as defined by Section 15064.5 of CEQA include:

(1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).

(2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

(3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically" significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:

(A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

(B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

(C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

(D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resource Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resource Code sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

California Register Criteria (a), (b), and (c) are unlikely to be met by prehistoric sites within the Robnett project because they most often apply to standing structures or resources with good historical documentation. Criterion (d) is the most applicable to prehistoric archaeological resources and historical resources with no architectural integrity and limited historical association.

The problem of establishing the research value of archaeological data at the State, and local level has been addressed by numerous archaeologists and cultural resource managers. A consensus had developed that emphasizes the development of a problem-oriented research design that ties explicit research questions to larger order research issues in anthropology, history, and other social sciences. The research design provided in Section III establishes specific criteria for evaluating the importance of site information. These research criteria can provide information that will provide public benefit by expanding our understanding of history and prehistory.

In addition to the significance criteria defined above, the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance defines significant prehistoric or historic sites as a:

Location of past intense human occupation where buried deposits can provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, state, or federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to: any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or the State Landmark Register; or included or eligible for inclusion, but not previously rejected for the San Diego County Historic Site Board List; any are of past human occupation located on public or private land where important prehistoric or historic activities and/or events occurred; and any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyph, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, and natural rocks or places which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

The relationship between RPO and CEQA significance is not clearly defined, but RPO significant cultural resources are described as "unique" in RPO and are generally considered to be at a higher level of significance than the thresholds set by CEQA. RPO significant resources are most often considered to be resources of both scientific and religious or ethnic significance, such as archaeological resources with human remains or rock art.

## **B. Significance**

The goal of the project was to identify resources that may be impacted by the proposed project. The survey identified a single small prehistoric bedrock milling station (CA-SDI-16662 ) and a prehistoric isolate (P-37-025162) with two quartz flakes. CA-SDI-16662 is a small bedrock milling station with three features and no associated surface artifacts.

The survey identified a single small prehistoric bedrock milling station (CA-SDI-16662) and a prehistoric isolate (P-37-025162) with two quartz flakes. CA-SDI-16662 is a small bedrock milling station with three features and no associated surface artifacts. As an isolate, P-37-025162 does not qualify as eligible for nomination to the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). P-37-025162 may be indirectly impacted by the proposed project and associated land use change. CA-SDI-16662 has not been evaluated for importance under the California Register or County RPO. It's eligibility for the California Register or RPO significance is undetermined.

## **C. Management Recommendations**

CA-SDI-16662 will be preserved as part of a biological open space easement and further significance evaluation is not necessary. Figure 5 shows the site boundaries in relation to the proposed open space easement. The boundaries of this site are based on the features that make up this resource and an additional 30 foot buffer has been placed on the open space easement. Because of the physical isolation of this resource between a creek and a steep slope, indirect impacts during and after construction are not anticipated.

Because the project does not include development of areas of significant alluvial deposits that might conceal archaeological sites, construction monitoring of the property is not necessary.



**Figure 5**

**CA-SDI-16662 Boundaries and Proposed Open Space Easement**

**(Confidential figure located in Appendix E)**

## VI. REFERENCES

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## **APPENDICES**

- A. Resume of Principal Investigator
- B. Records Search Confirmations (Confidential)(With Confidential Appendix)
- C. County Survey Form 1
- D. Site and Isolate Forms (Confidential)(With Confidential Appendix)
- E. Confidential Figures (Confidential) (With Confidential Appendix)

## **APPENDIX A**

### **RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR**

**ANDREW R. PIGNIOLO, M.A., RPA**  
**Principal Archaeologist**

**Education**

San Diego State University, Master of Arts, Anthropology, 1992  
San Diego State University, Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, 1985

**Professional Experience**

2002-Present	Principal Archaeologist/President, Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc., San Diego, California
1997-2002	Senior Archaeologist, Tierra Environmental Services, San Diego, California
1994-1997	Senior Archaeologist, KEA Environmental, Inc., San Diego, California
1985-1994	Project Archaeologist, Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, San Diego, California
1982-1985	Reports Archivist, Cultural Resource Management Center (now South Coastal Information Center), San Diego State University
1980-1985	Archaeological Consultant, San Diego, California

**Professional Affiliations**

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA formerly called SOPA), 1992-present  
Society for American Archaeology  
Society for California Archaeology  
Pacific Coast Archaeology Society  
Certified Archaeology Consultant, San Diego County  
Certified Archaeology Consultant, City of San Diego  
Permitted for Bureau of Land Management lands in California  
Permitted for Cultural Resources work in Arizona

**Qualifications**

Mr. Andrew Pigniole is RPA/SOPA certified (1992-present) and is a certified archaeology consultant for the County of San Diego. Mr. Pigniole has more than 22 years of experience as an archaeologist, and has conducted more than 300 projects throughout southern California and western Arizona. His archaeological investigations have been conducted for a wide variety of development and resource management projects including military installations, geothermal power projects, water resource facilities, transportation projects, commercial and residential developments, and projects involving Indian Reservation lands. He has conducted the complete range of technical studies including archaeological overviews, archaeological surveys, test excavations, historical research, evaluations of significance for National Register eligibility, data recovery programs, and monitoring projects.

## **Relevant Projects**

**Rancho San Vicente Project** (*Turrini & Brink Planning Consultants*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Project Archaeologist, Principal Author, and Field Manager of a testing program at 24 archaeological sites located within an 850-acre planned development near Ramona, San Diego County, California. The project was conducted for compliance with County of San Diego guidelines and CEQA.

**Los Coyotes Landfill Cultural Resources** (*Bureau of Indian Affairs*) Project Archaeologist and Field Manager of a cultural resources survey for a landfill and related facilities on Los Coyotes Indian Reservation in San Diego County, California. The project involved a literature search and field survey to identify the presence and location of archaeological sites within the project boundary in compliance with NEPA.

**Salt Creek Ranch Testing Program** (*City of Chula Vista*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Project Archaeologist, Principal Author, and Field Manager of a large testing program which included 27 archaeological sites that were evaluated under CEQA and City of Chula Vista guidelines.

**State Route 56 Transportation Alternatives Project** (*City of San Diego*) Mr. Pigniolo was Senior Archaeologist, Principal Author, and Field Manager for a large testing and evaluation program at 13 sites in northern San Diego. Six of these were significant pursuant to CEQA and NHPA criteria providing a variety of important data on the Archaic period.

**Imperial Project 2,500-Acre Survey and Evaluation** (*Bureau of Land Management*) Mr. Pigniolo served as the Senior Archaeologist, Author, and Field Manager for an intensive archaeological inventory of more than 2,500 acres in eastern Imperial County, California for a proposed gold mine project. The project included the involvement of Native American representatives. More than 90 sites, including eight very large multicomponent sites, were identified and evaluated for National Register eligibility. A Traditional Cultural Property was identified and evaluated in the main portion of the project area.

**Daley Rock Quarry Cultural Resources Survey and Test** (*The Daley Corporation*) Project Archaeologist, Author, and Field Manager for the testing program and a series of associated surveys for a large prehistoric quarry (CA-SDi-10,027) located in southern San Diego County in compliance with County of San Diego guidelines and CEQA.

**MCAS Tustin Relocation, MCAGCC Twentynine Palms 5,000-Acre Survey Project** (*Commandant of the Marine Corps, COMCABWEST Base Realignment and Closure*) Mr. Pigniolo was Principal Investigator, Author, and Field Manager of a proposed base relocation project in San Bernardino County, California. The project included intensive inventory of an approximately 5,000 acre area and the recording of 137 archaeological sites and 207 isolated artifacts. The project was conducted under Section 106 of the national Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

**Reconnaissance of Sky Oaks Ranch** (*Systems Ecology/Biology, San Diego State University*) Mr. Pigniolo participated in archaeological survey of more than 1,500 acres in the eastern portion of San Diego County.

**Olympic Training Center Boathouse Project** (*City of Chula Vista*) Project Archaeologist for an archaeological survey and testing program at two prehistoric archaeological sites adjacent to Lower Otay Lake.

**Otay Ranch 5,000-Acre Survey Project** (*City of Chula Vista*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Project Archaeologist for a survey of approximately 5,000 acres in southern San Diego County in compliance with County of San Diego guidelines, CEQA, and guidelines of the City of Chula Vista.

**Scripps Poway Parkway Alternatives Project** (*City of Poway*) Mr. Pigniolo was Principal Investigator, Author, and Field Manager of a survey of approximately 1,400 acres in the City of Poway. The survey resulted in the identification of 69 archaeological and historical resources within the area of potential effect. The survey was conducted under guidelines for the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

**160-Acre Eastlake Parcel of Otay Ranch** (*City of Chula Vista/County of San Diego*) Project Archaeologist for an archaeological survey identifying three sites and ten isolates.

**Monofill Land Exchange Project** (*Magma Operating Company*) Mr. Pigniolo was Principal Investigator and Project Manager of an archaeological field survey of 1,280 acres to create a buffer zone around an existing landfill operation. The survey identified 92 prehistoric and historic sites and 42 isolated artifacts. The project was conducted in compliance with NEPA.

**Otay Mesa OHV Park Survey** (*County of San Diego*) Associate Archaeologist and Field Manager of a survey of the eastern portion of Otay Mesa in southern San Diego County pursuant to CEQA and County of San Diego guidelines.

**Viejas Indian Reservation 1,200-Acre Survey** (*Gold River Country*) Project Archaeologist for an archaeological survey of the entire Viejas Indian Reservation identifying more than 60 archaeological sites.

**Campo Indian Reservation Cultural Resource Inventory** (*U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service*) Mr. Pigniolo participated in an archaeological survey of approximately 12,000 acres. The survey included working closely with local Native Americans in the identification and recordation of a variety of prehistoric and historic cultural resources.



**APPENDIX B**

**RECORDS SEARCH CONFIRMATIONS**

(With Confidential Appendix)

**APPENDIX C**

**COUNTY SURVEY FORM 1**

FORM NO. 1

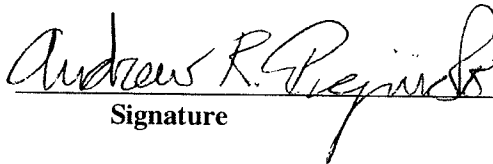
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT FORM

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

(All responses must be typed. Attach additional sheets if necessary. All graphics must meet American Antiquity Standards.)

Completed by:

Andrew R. Pignuolo  
Name

  
Signature

April 12, 2003  
Date

Date of initial SOPA registration: 1992

General Information

A. Name of Applicant:

Jeffrey & Charlotte Chandler  
P.O. Box 1315  
Rancho Santa Fe, CA 92067

B. Name of Organization/Individual completing this form:

James and Briggs Archaeological Services/Andrew R. Pignuolo  
3877 Colina Dorada Drive J202  
San Diego, CA 92124  
(858) 972-3427

C. Project Location

1. The Property is located on the west side of Harris Trail on Conquistador Rd. between private lot and private lot.

Street address (if any): 3411 Conquistador Rd.  
Fallbrook, CA 92028

**2. Assessors parcel reference:**

<b>Book:</b>	<b>Page:</b>	<b>Parcel(s):</b>
102	102	11
102	102	7&8
102	102	09
102	102	10
102	84	14
102	84	15
102	84	16
102	160	02
102	160	25
102	160	02

**3. Attach a current U.S.G.S. quadrangle map showing the project boundaries accurately plotted.**

See Figure 2 in Technical Report

**Project Description**

- A. Describe in detail the main features of the project. This description should adequately reflect the ultimate use of the site in terms of all construction and development, verifiable by submitted drawings/plans. If the project will be phased, the anticipated phasing schedule should be described.**

The proposed project is a Tentative Map (TM 5284) for a major subdivision of 350.5 acres (gross) into 33 residential lots ranging in size from 8.0 to 13.3 acres (net). The project includes placement of residential house pads and utilities within the project area. No off-site improvements are proposed.

- B. Proposed site use:**

- 1. Total area 350.5 acres**
- 2. Number of buildings 33**

- C. Topography and grading**

- 1. Percent of area previously graded: 90%**

**2. Slope Classification:**

	Existing
<b>0-15%:</b>	17.2 %
<b>15-25%:</b>	22.1 %
<b>25-50%:</b>	37.9 %
<b>Over 50%:</b>	22.8 %

- 3. Area to be graded if archaeological resources could be impacted:** None proposed at this time.

**D. Describe all off-site improvements necessary to implement the project, and their points of access or connection to the project site. These improvements include: new streets, street widening, extension of gas, electric, sewer, and water lines, cut and fill slopes, and pedestrian and bicycle paths.**

None.

**E. Additional Information**

**1. Use: Residential**

**Project relationship to adjacent areas: give compass direction in blanks as appropriate:**  
**Private dwellings:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Multiple dwellings:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Commercial:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Industrial:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Mobile Home:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Vacant:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Agriculture:** North, South, East, West **Indian Reservation:** \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Environmental setting:**

The project area is located in the foothills north of the Santa Margarita River in the northeastern portion of San Diego County. It consists of a series of steep ridges and canyons with severe slopes and small unnamed seasonal drainages. Most of the project area has been previously cleared of brush and is being used for agriculture. Granitic bedrock outcrops were present throughout much of the project and are present both on steep slopes and ridgelines. The project ranges in elevation from approximately 560 to 1130 feet above mean sea level (MSL).

**Does the project site contain any of the following physical features?**

**Rock Outcrops:** Yes    **Streams:** Yes    **Oak Groves:** Yes

**3. Briefly describe the biological setting (note Community, Barlious and Major, 1980):**

The climate of the region can generally be described as Mediterranean, with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The project largely is currently graded, brushed, and planted in avocado and other fruit trees. Areas of natural chaparral vegetation have been recently burned and are currently dominated by fire-following wildflowers and annuals. Small amounts of oak (*Quercus* sp.) are present in some of the drainages.

Animal resources in the region include deer, fox, raccoon, skunk, bobcats, coyotes, rabbits, and various rodent, reptile, and bird species. Small game, dominated by rabbits, is relatively abundant.

**4. What is the distance from the central portion of the property to the nearest water source:**  
300 m

**Describe water source:** Seasonal stream.

**5. Briefly describe the geologic setting:** The property is underlain by Mesozoic granitic rock of the southern California batholith.

### **Survey Description**

**Date of Survey:** April 3 through 7, 2003

**Institution/individual responsible:** James and Briggs Archaeological Services/Andrew R. Pignuolo

**Individual in charge:** Andrew R. Pignuolo

**Person hours required to complete field work:** 88

**Number of acres surveyed:** 350.5

- 1. Intensity of Survey (Describe transect technique or submit survey route maps):** Most of the project area was intensively surveyed in 10-15 m intervals although some very steep slopes were surveyed at 20-30 m intervals due to the extremely steep topography. Figure 3 (in technical report) shows where different survey methodologies were used. Most of the project area has been previously brushed and planted in avocado. Undisturbed portions of the project have been burned within the last several years and are relatively open. Surface visibility within the project averaged approximately 95 percent. The survey was adequate to identify any cultural resources within the project area. Photographs and project records for this inventory will be temporarily curated at James & Briggs until final curation arrangements can be made.

2. If area surveyed is different from project area explain: Not different.

Number of resources found: (ATTACH A COPY OF THE RESOURCE FORM FOR EACH RESOURCE INDICATED)

Isolates:	1
Prehistoric sites:	1
Historic sites:	0
Other resources (Specify):	0

See Technical Report for Site Descriptions

Background research (Previous Studies within one mile):

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Results (No. and type of Sites)</u>
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See Table 1 in Technical Report.

List repositories from which record checks and/or historical documents were obtained and attach copies of the results.

South Coastal Information Center at SDSU  
 San Diego Museum of Man  
 (see Appendix B for Record Search Data)

List conditions that may have affected the accuracy of the survey results.

The cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources.

**APPENDIX D**

**SITE AND ISOLATE FORMS**

(With Confidential Appendix)



**APPENDIX E**  
**CONFIDENTIAL FIGURES**  
(With Confidential Appendix)